

REFUGEES  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND EDUCATION

## REFUGEES, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND EDUCATION

Since 2003, more than 4 million Iraqis have been forced to leave their homes.<sup>467</sup> Of these, 2.4 million Iraqis have fled the country as refugees,<sup>468</sup> and 1.9 million Iraqis remain in the country as internally displaced persons (IDPs).<sup>469</sup> More than half of Iraq's 18 governorates are hindering displaced persons from moving from one province to another.<sup>470</sup>

This quarter, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) released a report that identifies Iraq as the second-leading country of origin for refugees. The UNHCR expects that Iraq will have 2.3 million IDPs by the end of 2007,<sup>471</sup> a 15% increase from 2006 to 2007. The number of refugees leaving Iraq is also increasing. In anticipation of the number of Iraqis being uprooted, UNHCR has doubled its Iraqi assistance budget this year to \$123 million.<sup>472</sup>

Figure 2.83 shows the number of Iraqis crossing into Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, and Iran.

### U.S. Support

U.S. funds have been supporting programs and projects for refugees, human rights, and education in Iraq. This is the status of major U.S. funding streams in this sector:

- Of the \$410 million allocated to these groups through IRRF 2, \$400 million has been obligated,<sup>473</sup> and \$370 million has been expended.<sup>474</sup>
- Of the \$94 million of CERP FY 2006 and FY 2007 funds that have been obligated, \$51 million has been expended.<sup>475</sup>

Much of the U.S. effort is supported by the Migration and Refugee Assistance Fund, which is provided under the authority of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended. Through this fund, "the United States contributes to the programs of the office of UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Organization for Migration, and other international and non-governmental organizations that provide protection and assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and victims of conflict."<sup>476</sup>

Previous SIGIR Quarterly Reports have noted the following U.S. funding focused on refugee assistance in Iraq:<sup>477</sup>

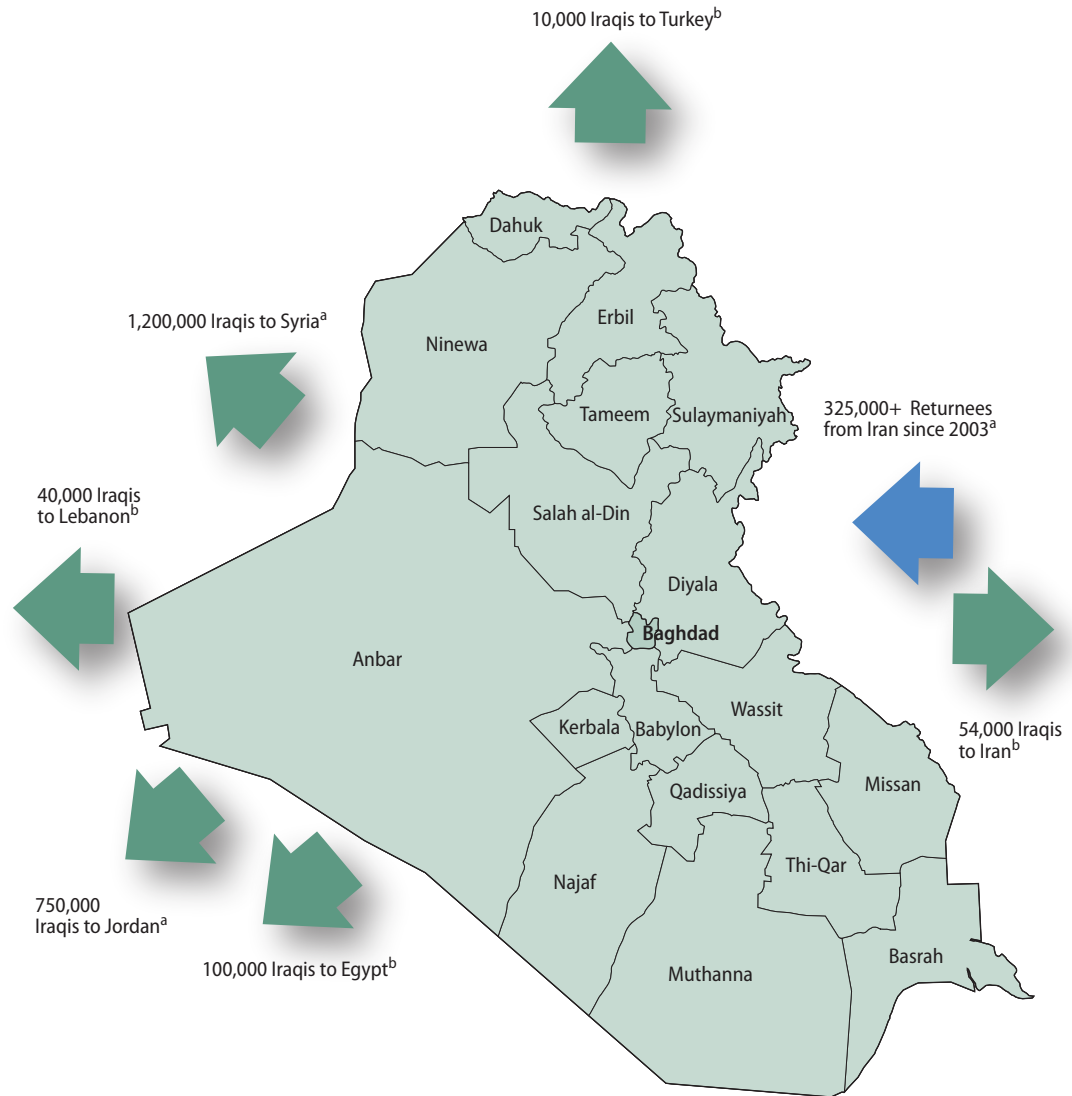
- FY 2004—\$105 million in IRRF funds was allocated to life-sustaining assistance for conflict victims, including refugees and IDPs, as part of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Fund.<sup>478</sup>

# REFUGEES, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND EDUCATION



Figure 2.83

## MOVEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED IRAQIS AND IRAQI REFUGEES



Population, as of July 2007	27,499,638 <sup>c</sup>
Iraqi Refugees	2,354,000 <sup>b</sup>
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq	1,908,400 <sup>b</sup>
Iraqi IDPs by Province	
Northern Provinces	741,900 <sup>b</sup>
Central Provinces	450,000 <sup>b</sup>
Southern Provinces	716,500 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,908,400<sup>b</sup></b>

<b>Returnees in Iraq, as of October 2006</b>	
2006	401
2005	55,267
2004	191,645
2003	50,524
2002	1,142
<b>Total</b>	<b>298,979</b>

Note: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

a. UNHCR, Iraq Situation Map, May 2007, [www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org) accessed on July 3, 2007.

b. ITAO, *Weekly Status Report*, June 19, 2007. By Executive Order, on May 8, 2007, the President created ITAO as the successor organization to the IRMO.

c. CIA, *World Factbook: Iraq*, June 19, 2007.



- FY 2005—an additional \$54 million was allocated to Migration and Refugee Assistance through IRRF funds.<sup>479</sup>
- FY 2006—an additional \$27 million in IRRF funds brought the total allocation to \$186 million.<sup>480</sup>

New funding for refugees includes:

- FY 2007—Emergency Supplemental funding in April 2007 provided \$45 million for Iraq through the Migration and Refugee Assistance Fund.<sup>481</sup>
- FY 2007—DoS reports that \$8.6 million (originally allocated for Iraqi electricity generation) has been reallocated to Migration and Refugee Assistance “to provide additional funding for life-sustaining assistance to meet the immediate needs of refugees and other conflict victims, including internally displaced persons.”<sup>482</sup>
- FY 2008—The Administration requested \$35 million for Iraq refugee aid in the FY 2008 supplemental.<sup>483</sup>

IRRF funds have supported voluntary return and reintegration assistance for an estimated 150,000 newly returned Iraqi refugees, helping with health, water and sanitation, shelter, and primary education issues.<sup>484</sup>

In addition to U.S. support, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has requested \$42 million to provide water and sanitation services for Iraqi children, as well as education services for Iraqi refugee children in Jordan and Syria.<sup>485</sup> DoS has reported that UNICEF also plans to fund nearly 8,000 vaccinators across

Iraq to prevent a potential measles outbreak.<sup>486</sup>

## REFUGEES

USAID has reported progress in programs for refugees this quarter. These programs include:<sup>487</sup>

- provision of relief commodities in Baghdad and Diyala province
- completion of long-term Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance projects
- preparation of concept papers focused on the “ongoing emergency needs for IDP beneficiaries and anticipated host community needs to improve water, health, sanitation, and income generation conditions for recently displaced populations”

In April 2007, UNHCR conducted the International Conference on Addressing the Humanitarian Needs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons inside Iraq and in Neighboring Countries. The objective of the conference was “to sensitize the international community to the humanitarian impact of the violence and conflict in Iraq, to seek commitments to address the immediate and foreseeable needs, and to identify targeted responses to specific problems.”<sup>488</sup>

## HUMAN RIGHTS

Of the \$15 million of IRRF that was allocated to promote human rights in Iraq, \$13 million has been expended.<sup>489</sup> These are quarterly highlights of some U.S.-funded project results aimed at reducing human rights violations:<sup>490</sup>



- coordination of human rights workshops for officials from the Baghdad University and the Ministries of Human Rights, Environment, and Civil Society
- development of a mission statement, code of conduct, working plan, and timetable for the Human Rights Defenders Network, which comprises 18 nongovernmental organizations from Iraqi provinces
- training for the Iraqi Parliamentary Human Rights Committee on forced migration and roles and responsibilities of a parliamentary human rights committee

## EDUCATION

IRRF also funded the construction of 809 schools and 6 public building construction and repair projects in Iraq. According to a June 29, 2007 IRMO report, all of these funds have been expended, and all 815 of the projects are completed.<sup>491</sup>

CERP FY 2006 and FY 2007 has funded 1,153 education projects in Iraq. To date, 799 of these programs have been completed, and 354 are ongoing as of July 2007.<sup>492</sup>

## INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

The International Compact with Iraq (Compact) will shape future donor assistance to Iraq. It was formally launched on May 3, 2007, by the Iraqi Prime Minister and UN Secretary-General in Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt.

The Compact supports Iraq's five-year National Development Strategy (NDS) and includes mutual commitments from both Iraq and the international community, aimed at helping Iraq achieve political stability, improve security, and economic recovery.

The Compact requires the GOI to improve security, to address the corruption problem, to create a more efficient oil sector, to develop a solid budgetary framework, and to improve governance.<sup>493</sup>

Donors have already offered more than \$20 billion in debt relief within the terms of the Compact. They also have pledged more than \$11 billion in new grants and loans,<sup>494</sup> which brings the estimate of total of international grants and loans for Iraq to \$18.2 billion. Of those pledges, an estimated \$3.6 billion<sup>495</sup> has been committed, and \$1.4 billion has been disbursed, according to the GOI.<sup>496</sup>

### The International Compact's Agenda

The Compact focuses on four areas for reform and investment: public resource management, governance and institutions, economic reforms, and social sector reform.

Progress in these areas will significantly enhance Iraq's capacity to:

- mobilize resources
- attract foreign investment and aid
- use resources in an efficient, transparent, and accountable manner<sup>497</sup>

To assist with implementation of the Compact, the GOI has asked the international community for:

- financial assistance, including loans and loan guarantees, to support major investments in basic services that are currently beyond the GOI's financial and technical capacity to execute because of its volatile oil revenue stream
- debt relief to reduce non-Paris Club debt, reparations, and the remaining 20% of Paris Club debt
- managerial and technical assistance, particularly to government ministries that need enhanced capacity to manage public investment

- assistance with a private-sector development strategy and promotion of private investment
- institutional strengthening and capacity building of government and civil society institutions
- assistance with accession to international agreements and development of new regional and international initiatives

The Compact Secretariat issued the first report on the implementation of the Compact on July 20, 2007. This report serves as a baseline for measuring progress and includes current achievements and continuing challenges.<sup>498</sup>

## IRAQ'S ECONOMIC PRIORITIES OUTLINED IN THE COMPACT

The GOI has developed the National Development Strategy (NDS) for reform and investment over the next five years (2007-2011). Iraq's reform, reconstruction, and development needs are spelled out in the NDS and the Compact, identifying these four pillars for sustainable development in Iraq:

1. Strengthen the foundations of economic growth, including a stable macro-economic framework in accordance with the IMF-supported Stand-By Arrangement (SBA).
2. Revitalize the private sector, particularly through the creation of an enabling environment.
3. Improve the quality of life, starting with the provision of basic services.
4. Strengthen good governance and security and combat corruption.<sup>499</sup>

The Compact seeks to achieve this by outlining goals in specific sectors.

### Public Resource Management

The GOI plans to develop macro-economic and monetary policies to insulate the economy from the detrimental impacts of oil price fluctuations and to encourage diversified and sustainable development. It will also align its public finance management with sound international practices, including:

- promoting budget transparency and oversight
- improving the monitoring of international aid and assistance
- carrying out and publishing audits of GOI finances
- implementing international practices in budget execution and public procurement procedures across regions
- making the Financial Management Information System (FMIS) operational across all ministries and provinces

### Strengthening Institutions and Improving Governance

The GOI's goals in this area include:

- building consensus on economic reforms through dialogue and engagement with civil society
- mobilizing Iraq's social capital in the process of development
- developing a legal framework and building

institutional capacity to deter corruption at all levels of government

- establishing a civil service corps on the principles of professionalism, integrity, and non-partisanship

## **Economic Reform**

The GOI seeks to create an enabling environment for investment—public and private, domestic and foreign—as a driver for sustainable and diversified economic growth and job creation. It also plans to maximize the benefits from foreign aid and investment and integration into the global economies. This includes subsidy reform, private sector development and investment promotion, regional and international economic integration, and financial sector restructuring.

## **Energy (Oil, Gas, and Electricity)**

The GOI plans to establish a regulatory and institutional framework on the basis of the pending hydrocarbon legislation, consistent with its constitution and based on sound international practice, with these goals:

- clarifying mandates between the national and sub-national levels
- separating policy making, regulation, and execution/operation function
- developing a national hydrocarbon strategy, policy, and regulatory framework
- building the capacity of the Ministry of Oil to carry out new policies
- consolidating national infrastructure and marketing of petroleum
- restructuring and commercializing

upstream operations

- liberalizing downstream operations
- promoting foreign investment and private sector involvement on the basis of risk/reward pricing, transparency in contract execution and administration, consistency and transparency in the application of legal and regulatory frameworks, and an international arbitration option for investment disputes
- establishing a coherent, transparent, and predictable hydrocarbon fiscal regime
- improving monitoring and control, including metering at all stages
- implementing safeguards for the protection of the environment throughout the energy cycle, including a program for reduction, capture, and efficient use of flared gas

## **Agriculture and Water Management Strategy**

The GOI plans to develop a stable, competitive, and sustainable agriculture sector to enhance food security and rural incomes, generate rural employment, diversify economic growth, and protect the natural environment, including:

- creating an environment for a market-oriented, private-sector driven, competitive, and profitable agriculture sector backed by appropriate GOI policy and institutional and infrastructure support
- developing a cohesive agricultural policy that integrates with food policy, trade policy, industrial policy, water policy, environment and natural resource management policy, and financial market development policy

# INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

## COMPACT DEBT RELIEF (U.S. DOLLARS)

DONOR	DEBT RELIEF AMOUNT
Bulgaria	\$2,540,000,000
China	6,220,000,000
Greece	177,000,000
Saudi Arabia	12,000,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,937,000,000</b>

Source: DoS, response to SIGIR, July 18, 2007.

Note: Data not formally reviewed, audited, or verified.

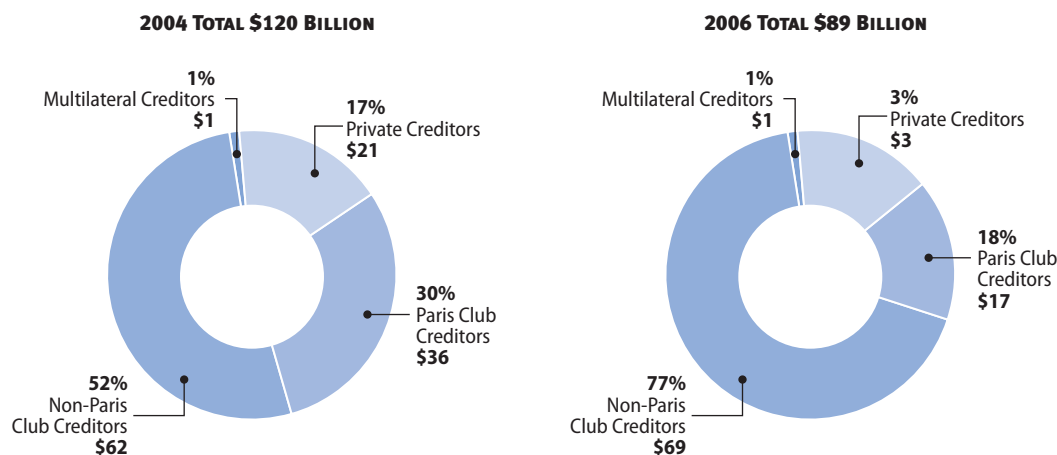
TABLE 2.17

Figure 2.84

## IRAQ'S EXTERNAL DEBT

\$ Billions

Source: GAO, *Securing, Stabilizing, and Rebuilding Iraq* (January 2007)



Note: Numbers are affected by rounding.

- developing a financing plan, including public and private sources, to support agriculture sector policies and institutional and infrastructural reforms

## DEBT RELIEF

By the end of 2006, the GOI's external debt was estimated at \$89 billion, down from the estimated \$120 billion in 2004. The GOI's current debt is nearly twice the size of its economy and continues to inhibit the country's ability to attract investment to finance its economic reconstruction.<sup>500</sup>

Debt relief is a major component of the Compact. Within the framework of the Compact, four countries have announced plans to relieve the GOI of some of its debt.<sup>501</sup> Table 2.17 shows a breakdown of debt relief resulting from the official launch of the Compact.

The reduction of Iraq's external debt is mainly due to Paris Club debt cancellation. In 2004, the 18 Paris Club<sup>502</sup> creditors agreed to forgive 80% of the \$36 billion debt owed to Paris Club members. The United States forgave 100% of Iraq's outstanding debt, totaling \$4.1 billion.



# INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

## COMPACT PLEDGES (U.S. DOLLARS)

DONOR	PLEDGE
Australia	\$23,000,000
China	6,500,000
Denmark	35,000,000
Iran	10,000,000
South Korea	200,000,000
Spain	22,000,000
UK	400,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$696,500,000</b>

Source: DoS, response to SIGIR, July 18, 2007.

Note: This table does not include the \$10.7 billion Compact pledge from the United States. Data not formally reviewed, audited, or verified.

TABLE 2.18

The debt reduction plan is structured in three phases and is to be completed after three years of satisfactory performance under the SBA.<sup>503</sup> As of the end of 2006, approximately \$19 billion (36%) of the \$36 billion Paris Club debt has been written off.<sup>504</sup>

Progress has been slower with non-Paris Club sovereign debt, which accounts for \$69 billion (77%) of Iraq's external debt. The GOI has had better success with commercial creditors: Iraq has completed debt and cash exchanges with its commercial creditors on terms comparable to the Paris Club deal.

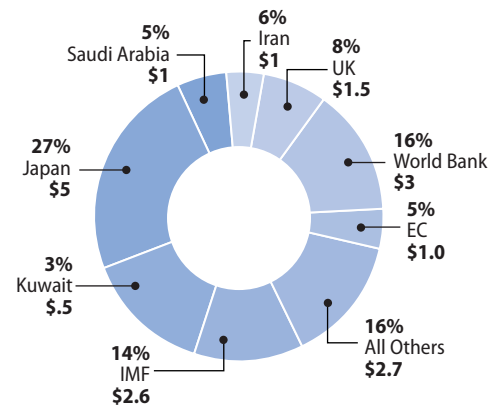
All of the eligible large commercial creditors accepted Iraq's debt exchange offer, and many smaller creditors accepted cash for debt, rather than new debt.<sup>505</sup> By the end of 2006, Iraq had resolved 80% (\$20 billion) of claims submitted by private creditors through debt and cash exchanges.<sup>506</sup> Figure 2.84 shows a breakdown of Iraq's external debt.

## GRANTS AND LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL DONORS

Total funds for Iraq reconstruction by international donors since 2003 are estimated to

Figure 2.85

## INTERNATIONAL DONOR PLEDGES \$ Billions



Note: Numbers are affected by rounding.

be \$18.2 billion—including \$13.5 billion in Madrid pledges and nearly \$5 billion in new pledges since the Madrid Conference. This figure includes nearly \$700 million in grants and loans that was pledged by countries within the context of the Compact.<sup>507</sup> See Table 2.18 for a list of Compact pledges. The total pledge figure does not include pledges by the United States—a \$10 million Madrid pledge and a \$10.7 billion Compact pledge.

According to the Development Assistance Database (DAD), approximately \$4.3 billion has been committed, and nearly \$1.4 billion has been disbursed.<sup>508</sup> For information on total donor assistance to Iraq, see Table 2.19 and Figure 2.85.<sup>509</sup>

Of the original Madrid pledges, \$8 billion came from individual countries, and the remainder came from the World Bank and UN. Approximately \$10 billion of Madrid pledges were loans, and approximately \$4 billion were grants from other countries. Of the total amounts pledged, \$1.72 billion has funded projects in Iraq through the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI).

# INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

## DONOR GRANTS AND LOANS TO IRAQ (U.S. DOLLARS)

DONOR	PLEDGED <sup>a</sup>	COMMITTED <sup>b</sup>	DISBURSED <sup>b</sup>
Australia	\$104,168,111	\$40,253,296	*
Austria	5,700,000	*	*
Belgium	11,815,789	3,803,351	2,473,396
Bulgaria	1,300,000	*	*
Canada	286,085,242	178,238,910	106,082,427
China	38,000,000	*	*
Croatia	333,000	*	*
Cyprus	120,000	*	*
Czech Republic	14,700,000	*	*
Denmark	103,082,297	18,042,189	3,135,259
Estonia	80,000	*	*
Finland	8,834,500	8,834,500	*
France	32,288	32,288	*
Germany	12,820,513	807,660	586,276
Greece	5,414,458	3,614,458	*
Hungary	1,667,005	*	*
Iceland	3,200,000	2,700,000	*
India	11,000,000	7,500,000	*
Iran	1,020,000,000	*	*
Ireland	3,534,300	1,234,568	*
Italy	273,753,133	35,732,540	5,266,564
Japan	5,000,000,000	1,529,643,666	1,024,431,900
Jordan	1,500,000	75,000	*
Kuwait	516,200,000	10,000,000	*
Lithuania	30,000	*	*
Luxembourg	2,563,298	2,323,298	*
Malta	270,000	*	*
Netherlands	21,929,596	15,929,596	2,482,916
New Zealand	7,178,378	3,378,378	*
Norway	24,018,692	23,186,046	8,313,911
Oman	3,000,000	*	*
Pakistan	2,500,000	*	*
Portugal	600,000	*	*
Qatar	100,000,000	5,000,000	*
Russia	8,000,000	*	*
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000,000	*	*
Singapore	\$1,700,000	*	*
Slovenia	420,000	*	*
South Korea	460,000,000	\$168,334,627	\$132,017,457
Spain	270,000,000	188,406,287	62,251,729
Sri Lanka	75,500	*	*
Sweden	58,424,464	47,450,978	5,819,693
Switzerland	11,000,000	*	*
Taiwan	4,300,000	*	*

# INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

## DONOR GRANTS AND LOANS TO IRAQ (U.S. DOLLARS)

DONOR	PLEGDED <sup>a</sup>	COMMITTED <sup>b</sup>	DISBURSED <sup>b</sup>
Turkey	50,000,000	1,300,000	98,442
United Arab Emirates	215,000,000	*	*
United Kingdom	1,537,037,037	450,063,185	82,042,828
Vietnam	700,000	*	*
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,200,787,601</b>	<b>2,745,884,821</b>	<b>1,435,002,798</b>
European Commission	968,757,000	669,680,000	1,786,621
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,169,544,601</b>	<b>3,415,564,821</b>	<b>1,436,789,419</b>

### International Financial Institutions

IMF (low range)	2,550,000,000	714,000,000 <sup>c</sup>	*
World Bank (low range)	3,000,000,000	164,240,000	76,014
Islamic Development Bank	500,000,000	*	*
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,050,000,000</b>	<b>164,240,000</b>	<b>76,014</b>
<b>Total International Donor Assistance</b>	<b>\$18,219,544,601<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>\$3,579,804,821</b>	<b>\$1,436,865,433</b>

\* No data available.

<sup>a</sup> SIGIR analyzed data to compile pledge figures from the following sources: DoS, response to SIGIR, June 13, 2007; DoS, response to SIGIR, June 18, 2007; GAO, "Stabilizing and Rebuilding Iraq: Coalition Support and International Donor Commitments," May 9, 2007; CRS, "Post-War Iraq: Foreign Contributions to Training, Peacekeeping, and Reconstruction," March 21, 2007; Iraqi Ministry of Planning Development Assistance Database, June 6, 2007.

<sup>b</sup> Source: Iraqi Ministry of Planning Development Assistance Database, July 5, 2007, [www.mop-iraq.org/dad](http://www.mop-iraq.org/dad).

<sup>c</sup> This loan is from the Stand-By Arrangement. The GOI has stated that it is not likely to draw on these funds. Source: IRFFI, World Bank Operation in Iraq Data Sheet, June 30, 2007, [www.irffi.org](http://www.irffi.org).

<sup>d</sup> This figure does not include the \$10 million Madrid pledge and the \$10.7 billion Compact pledge from the United States. Note: Data not formally reviewed, audited, or verified.

TABLE 2.19

### International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq

A portion of donor assistance is administered by the IRFFI. Twenty-six donors have committed \$1.72 billion<sup>510</sup> to the two IRFFI funds—the World Bank Iraq Trust Fund (WB ITF) and the UN Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF).

Nearly all IRFFI commitments have been deposited (99%). Of the total IRFFI funds, approximately \$1.1 billion has been contracted, and \$742 million has been disbursed.<sup>511</sup>

### World Bank Iraq Trust Fund

In January 2004, donors authorized the World Bank to administer the World Bank ITF, which began receiving funds in March 2004. As of June 30, 2007, 17 donors pledged approximately \$462.1 million to the World Bank ITF; \$459.6 million has been deposited. Of that amount, \$320 million has been contracted, and \$108 million has been disbursed:

- The World Bank ITF finances 16 projects, valued at \$437 million.
- The GOI directly implements 13 of the 16 projects, valued at \$428.2 million.<sup>512</sup>
- The World Bank implements the remaining two projects (\$8.5 million) in capacity

# INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

Figure 2.86

## WORLD BANK IRAQ FUND - STATUS OF FUNDS

\$ Millions

Source: www.irffi.org (6/30/2007)

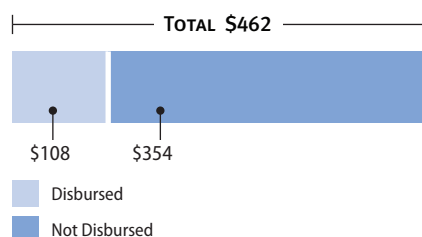
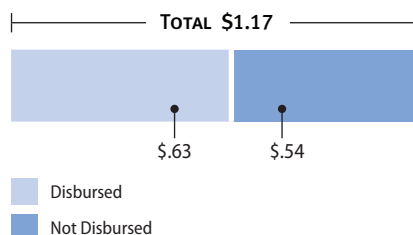


Figure 2.87

## UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND - STATUS OF FUNDS

\$ Billions

Source: www.irffi.org (5/31/2007)



building and technical assistance.

- Two World Bank projects financed by the ITF—the First Capacity Building Project and the Emergency Textbook Provision Project—are completed and closed.<sup>513</sup>

Figure 2.86 reflects the status of World Bank ITF funds through June 30, 2007.

### UN Development Group Iraq Trust Fund

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) administers the UNDG ITF. As of May 31, 2007, 25 donors have committed \$1.18 billion to the ITF, of which \$1.17 billion has been deposited. Sixteen UN agencies are implementing 151 projects with more than \$1 billion in funding. UNDP has the most funding (\$297 million), followed by the UN Office for Project Services (\$177 million) and UNICEF (\$139 million):

- \$741 million (72%) has been contracted.
- \$634 million (62%) has been disbursed.
- 25 projects have been completed.<sup>514</sup>

For the status of UNDG ITF funds through May 31, 2007, see Figure 2.87.

### Examples of Donor-funded Projects

According to the DAD, donors have funded 647 projects totaling more than \$5 billion across 11 sectors. There are many challenges to obtaining and verifying donor data because

there is no single, unified and populated reporting system for all donors. Although the DAD is intended to provide that vehicle, the capacity of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning to coordinate a wide variety of multilateral, bilateral, and international organization data is still evolving. Therefore, the information listed in Table 2x is not a complete view of donor assistance. According to the DAD, the Governance and Democracy sector had the largest number of donor-funded projects (20%).<sup>515</sup> The Infrastructure sector, however, is the largest donor-funded sector in terms of project costs (30%). See Table 2.20 for examples of projects by sector.

### THE FUTURE OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

In March 2007, the IMF Executive Board completed the third and fourth reviews under the SBA. At that meeting, the period covered by the SBA was also extended by six months through September 2007.

Discussions on the fifth and final review under the current SBA and on the 2007 Article IV consultation are scheduled to begin this summer. Iraqi authorities have also indicated that they intend to request a successor arrangement to cover the period needed to reach the last stage of the Paris Club debt reduction agreement by December 2008.<sup>516</sup> The GOI will continue to work on reaching debt reduction agreements with non-Paris Club creditors.

# INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

## DONOR FUND PROJECTS, AS OF 7/5/2007 (U.S. DOLLARS)

SECTOR	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	PROJECT COST	TYPES OF PROJECT
Agriculture, Food, and Fishing	33	\$205,850,397	Japan is the largest sovereign donor in this sector, with four projects totaling nearly \$20 million. Many of the projects in this sector are irrigation projects and training.
Economic Development	16	\$226,951,262	The IMF has conducted 18 workshops for senior technical experts and executives from the Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, and State-owned banks. The workshops have covered monetary and fiscal policy, central bank operations and accounting, balance of payments, banking supervision, and bank reform and restructuring. <sup>517</sup> The United Kingdom sponsored a capacity-building project to help the Ministry of Finance lead and manage a comprehensive macroeconomic reform program.
Education, Science, and Culture	67	\$478,370,285	According to the DAD, the UNDG ITF has funded the most projects in this sector, 21 projects costing \$145.5 million. Typical projects in this sector include rehabilitating schools, training educators, and providing educational materials to educational facilities.
Energy	1	\$1,500,000	According to the DAD, the United Kingdom is the only donor other than the United States to fund an energy project. The United Kingdom spent \$1.5 million to refurbish a Petrochemical Works Reverse Osmosis Unit.
Enterprise and Industry	1	\$17,000,000	According to the DAD, Spain is the only donor other than the United States to fund an Enterprise and Industry project. Spain supplied \$17 million worth of industrial equipment.
Environment	42	\$555,580,127	The WB ITF funded 3 projects totaling \$180 million. Many of the projects in this sector focus on water and sewage treatment. There are also technical assistance projects.
Governance and Democracy Development	130	\$510,675,058	The UNDG ITF has funded the most projects (33), with a total cost of \$232 million. Many projects in this sector have focused on elections, civil society development, and refugees and internally displaced people assistance.
Health	86	\$586,267,252	According to the DAD, Japan has financed 37 projects in this sector, with costs totaling \$242 million. Typical projects include medical facility rehabilitation, medical equipment, and training for health care workers.
Housing, Labor, and Social Affairs	95	\$727,062,722	The WB ITF has funded 4 projects in this sector, with a total cost of more than \$200 million. The DAD includes refugee and water treatment projects in this sector.
Infrastructure	103	\$1,530,334,754	Japan and the World Bank have funded the most projects in this sector, according to the DAD. Japan has funded 43 projects totaling \$523 million, and the World Bank has funded 8 projects totaling \$336 million. Many of the projects in this sector focus on electricity generation and the building of roads.
Security	37	\$132,679,708	Only 2.6% of total project costs were spent in this sector, according to the DAD. Most of this funding came from Japan, which funded 11 projects totaling \$80 million. The typical project in this sector provides training and equipment for the police and military.
Unspecified/Unclassified	25	\$42,901,570	Since the Compact, donors are providing more technical assistance to Iraq. For example, the World Bank, IMF, EU, and UK are coordinating efforts to provide technical assistance to Iraq for economic reform. <sup>518</sup>
Unallocated	11	\$50,557,179	
<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>\$5,065,730,314</b>	

Source: DAD, July 5, 2007.

Note: Data not formally reviewed, audited, or verified.

TABLE 2.20

